

THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The House in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills—The Reports of Committees—Points of Order.

The senate met and was called to order by President Pro Tem. Polhill. Prayer by Rev. John Jones; roll called and journal read and approved.

Hon. C. C. Humber was invited to a seat on the floor. Mr. Norman was granted leave of absence for two days.

Mr. Jones, of the judiciary committee, submitted the following report: Favorably on a bill to regulate the manner of calling and disposing of cases on the docket of the supreme court of this state. Also favorably on the following house bills: A bill to fix the time of holding the superior courts in the several counties comprising the Northeastern judicial circuit of this state, and for other purposes; also, a bill to change the time of holding the superior courts of Calhoun county; also a bill to punish willful trespass upon the lands of another.

Mr. McDonald submitted a report of the committee on temperance, being favorable to the passage of a bill fixing the license fees for the sale of ardent spirits in the town of Alabama and for other purposes.

The special order of the day was announced, being a bill "to further prescribe the manner by which foreign insurance companies may obtain license to do business in this state." The bill had received an adverse report from the judiciary committee.

Mr. Morgan was not in favor of sustaining the report of the committee and made a strong argument in support of the bill. He held that the companies could get justice in the state courts and that the citizens of the state should not be compelled to follow them to the federal courts. He said that he did not know of a case in which the suit was removed from a state to a federal court, but he was opposed to allowing such a thing to be possible.

Mr. Oliver favored disagreeing to the report of the committee and made an argument in favor of the bill. He made a heavy attack on the federal courts, speaking of them as "men of straw" who hang about the court houses from year's end to year's end and make a business of getting on the jury. He spoke of the judges as partisans, and said that it was a difficult matter to get justice. He also referred to the great inconvenience caused citizens who have to follow the companies into the federal courts. He referred to the federal courts as engines of oppression.

Mr. DuBignon was in favor of the report of the committee. He thought the bill was unconstitutional and cited the decision of Justice Miller of the supreme court of the United States, to show it. Though it was an opinion of the minority, yet he thought it the stronger one, and the legal fraternity in general thought the decision a correct one.

The judiciary committee, though, there was no sufficient reason for the passage of such a bill.

There was only two regularly established fire insurance companies in Georgia, and whether the bill be unconstitutional or not, no one could say but that it was antagonistic to the companies. Competition was the life of trade, and he thought it better to invite foreign capital, and prevent our own companies from securing a monopoly. The harm of it would be to drive out foreign capital, and that the people of Georgia were not willing to do.

Mr. Livingston thought the bill a good and necessary one. The argument of the senator from the 20th that because there was only one other state in the union that had any such a law, he thought not sufficient to prevent Georgia from passing it. It was not the only time that Georgia had lead, and other states followed; often had she originated laws, and in a short while the same had become general throughout the country. She was the first state to establish an agricultural department, and now many states had similar departments, and our commissioner was continually receiving letters, asking for full accounts of the workings of this department.

Mr. DuBignon—There's a bill pending now to repeal it, is there not?

Mr. Livingston—Yes, but it will never be.

Mr. Baker—The other states that have tried the departments for ten years and have had the same experience that we have had are anxious to repeal the law, are they not?

Mr. Livingston—They would be if they were represented by such a senator as the senator from the 42d (Mr. Baker).

Mr. Baker—The senator from the 42d has sense enough to want to repeal the law, and to know that the thing is a fraud.

Mr. Livingston proceeded with his remarks. Mr. Tatum—I would like to ask the senator if we are to understand that only senators who favor the department of agriculture are to vote for this bill?

The question was ruled out of order by the president.

Mr. Gustin said the business of insurance companies in this state for the past several years had been extremely unprofitable. Last year they lost nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The state now offered them a very uninviting field, and in the face of antagonistic legislation, he believed that these foreign companies would be completely barred from doing business in the state.

Mr. Parks was in favor of sustaining the adverse report of the committee. The bill by the very terms of its caption was unconstitutional. It was a bill to "repeal" foreign insurance companies from doing business in the state; a bill to compel these companies to waive a constitutional right, for the constitution of the United States, which the senators had all sworn to uphold, especially provided that any person or persons was guaranteed the right of transferring at any time and in any state, any case from the state to the federal courts. The bill directly aimed to prevent this. Mr. Harris on this point was entirely correct. He was there to prevent the right of transferring at any time and in any state, any case from the state to the federal courts. The bill directly aimed to prevent this.

Again, the bill affected only those companies which had been invited to do business in the state, and each of which had deposited in our treasury twenty-five thousand dollars in the face of the conditions were to be placed on them, completely overlooking the terms of the contract, for it was a contract with the state, and thereby robbing by legislation these foreign corporations, which had come to our state.

Mr. Davis was in favor of the passage of the bill, and argued for the necessity of the protection of the poor man. He thought the bill was constitutional, and this was clearly manifest.

Mr. Tatt did not intend to say anything, as to this bill until those favoring its passage had been twitted with a violation of the constitution of the United States. He thought it was entirely proper that all matters should be adjudicated at the place at which the contracts were made. He did not think it right to compel a citizen of Fulton county to go to Savannah, court to settle a matter wholly originating in Fulton county. A person is compelled to pay the expenses of his witnesses or if he desires interrogatories he is to go to a city attorney, a United States commissioner and other officers before he can get them. The senators knew these city attorneys, and their charges; they want money, and they want it down. They don't want like country jack-leg lawyers, for "half the crap." [Laughter.] He was therefore opposed to the bill, and wanted it so fixed that our people could settle their insurance cases in their own courts, and not have them left in the hands of strangers to be adjudicated.

Mr. Greer spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, and sustained his position by a strong argument.

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Mr. Frederick called the previous question. The report of the committee unfavorable to the passage of the bill was disagreed to.

The substitute to the bill was adopted, and on the call for the previous question, the bill was passed by substitute. Yeas 20, nays 11. The bill having received a constitutional majority, was announced passed.

Hon. Arthur H. Gray was invited to a seat on the floor of the senate.

Mr. Livingston, of the committee on agriculture, submitted a report favorable to the consideration of a bill to amend section 4500 of the code, as to illegal employment of servants.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on judiciary, reported on the following bill, which the committee recommended pass by substitute: A bill to change the time of holding the superior courts of the county of Laurens.

By Mr. Gustin—A resolution to authorize the appointment of a committee of two from the senate and two from the house to consult the governor and the attorney general as to the best steps to be taken to secure the \$5,000 appropriated by the last congress to the state of Georgia, and known as the "Treasury bill."

Adopted, and Messrs. Gustin and Peoples appointed on the part of the senate.

Mr. D. McDonald, of McDonough, was invited to a seat on the floor of the senate.

Hon. Scaborn Rose was invited to a seat on the floor.

On motion of Senator DuBignon the bills now pending on the reappointment of the committee on temperance, being favorable to the passage of a bill fixing the license fees for the sale of ardent spirits in the town of Alabama and for other purposes.

On motion the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by Speaker Gustin. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McCallahan; the chaplain. The journal was read and approved. The special order was the consideration of the following bill, by Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, to regulate the taxing of railroads.

A bill to be entitled an act to require railroads companies of this state to return their property for taxation by counties in this state, to prescribe the mode of making such returns and for other purposes connected therewith.

Section 1. The general assembly of Georgia do enact, That, commencing with the year 1883, the several railroad companies of this state shall make returns to the receiver of the county of the returns of all the property owned by them in the respective counties in which said property is situated, just as individuals are now required to include all the property, real and personal, owned by them, either absolutely or held by them under lease or otherwise, except their rolling stock, which shall be returned as heretofore provided; and said companies shall pay the tax assessed by the county authorities on the property so returned to the respective tax collectors of said counties, and all the laws now in force in this state as to the valuation of property and the enforcement of the collection of the county tax due thereon, in the case of individual taxpayers, are hereby made applicable to said companies.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said railroad companies shall annually return to the comptroller general a sworn list or schedule, which shall contain a correct detailed inventory of all the rolling stock belonging to such company, and which shall distinctly set forth the number of locomotives of all classes, passenger cars of all classes, express, baggage, freight, and all kinds of cars, owned or operated by them on such roads, with valuation of same, and at same time shall return sworn statements or schedules, setting forth the length of the main track in each county through which such road runs, the total length in this state, and the entire length of the road.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the ordinaries or boards of county commissioners of the various counties of this state through which any railroad may run, and the same are hereby required to assess and return to the comptroller general annually of the rate of taxation for county purposes in their respective counties.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the comptroller general shall compute and extend all taxes for which said rolling stock is liable, and collect the same and pay to the county treasurers respectively of the counties through which such roads may run the per centum of the county tax assessed by the authorities of said counties, ratably or in the same proportion that the main track used or operated in such county bears to the whole length of the road used or operated in this state.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the returns required to be made under the provisions of this act shall be made by such officer or agent of said companies as they may severally designate, and shall be made under the oath now required by law of individuals.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the rights of such companies as are by their charters exempt from taxation by counties.

The majority of the committee on railroads had reported in favor of the passage of the bill. The minority had reported against it, and that report was signed by Representatives Owens, Dort, Harris, Patten, Robbe, Redwine, Little and McIntosh.

Mr. McIntosh of Dougherty opposed the bill in a short and well put speech. The bill would be unjust, for some of the strongest and richest roads in the state would be exempt under their charters while the burden of the bill would fall on the smaller and poorer roads. Mr. McIntosh put his remarks in a clear and was heard with marked attention.

Mr. Redding of Pike favored the passage of the bill. He argued that of the 3,000 miles of railroad only about 450 miles would be exempt under this bill because of special features in their charters. The various counties, he thought, were entitled to receive the taxes on the part of the roads which pass through their territory. While Mr. Redding, evidently amplifying his argument quite a breezy controversy occurred between him and Mr. Falligant, of Chatham, on the question of the railroads resisting the claims of the state.

Mr. Harris on this point was entirely correct. He was there to prevent the right of transferring at any time and in any state, any case from the state to the federal courts. The bill directly aimed to prevent this.

Again, the bill affected only those companies which had been invited to do business in the state, and each of which had deposited in our treasury twenty-five thousand dollars in the face of the conditions were to be placed on them, completely overlooking the terms of the contract, for it was a contract with the state, and thereby robbing by legislation these foreign corporations, which had come to our state.

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chanic from taxation. All we ask in this bill is to put railroads on the same footing as the other property in the state. The bill may come in conflict with statutory provisions, but it does not clash with the provisions of the constitution. He thought it unjust that the railroads, reaping their enormous harvests every year, should be allowed to shirk their just portion of the burdens of the state.

Mr. Ray, of Coweta, moved to amend section first, so as to exempt the road bed of the railroads from county taxation. He also moved to strike out sections three and four. Mr. Ray explained the object and effect of his amendments. He thought the bill in part meritorious and was anxious to see its good features become law. He thought the road bed and rolling stock already taxed sufficiently by the state. The road bed is a public highway and ought to be exempt from further taxation.

Mr. Rankin, of Gordon, said he hoped no amendment would be adopted, as he thought it important for the bill to pass as it stood. (Applause.)

The amendments of Mr. Ray were lost. Mr. Owens, of not depicted on the prospect of the bill in a fervent argument. He said that the railroads are not bearing their proper burden in support of the government. The convention of 1877 saw the fallacy of the old system of dealing with railroads and placed them on a footing with other property in the state. This bill merely carries out the theory of the constitution, and proposes no more than just taxation of the roads. He was applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

Mr. Wood, of Walker, made an excellent speech against the bill. He has not been one of the frequent speakers in the house, but his effort yesterday proves that he can talk when he thinks there is occasion. He took a broad view of the state. He said he took no stock in the extemporaneous gush against corporations. Society is complex and its prosperity does not depend on the prosperity of any one class. New railroads develop new energies, open new mines, bring new wealth. I remember a time when your corn in north Georgia rotted before you could get it to market, when your cattle died on your hands without a purchaser. Railroads have brought a diversity of pursuits and a division of labor. The true welfare of the state depends on the prosperity of its varied elements. A legislator is not a representative of a county; not a representative of a class. Let him beware how he attacks one interest and attempts to tear it down, lest he thereby weaken the whole structure of our government. (Applause.)

Mr. Pitt, of Barrow, obtained the floor and was proceeding to argue in favor of the bill when the hour of adjournment arrived.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Many ladies visited the senate gallery during yesterday's proceedings.

Senator Hoyt makes a forcible argument and is listened to attentively.

A senator committee to attend the commencement exercises of the university returned last evening.

Senator Mandeville is the handsome man of the senate. He has just returned from a trip to the north, and paid a visit to yesterday's discussion of the insurance bill.

THE PUBLIC.

That the public may not misunderstand the object of the committee, we refer to the announcement of the committee appointed last session of the legislature to secure the portrait of Mr. Hill. They wished to have the artist select the best features of Mr. Hill on canvas and give to the world a perfect likeness of the man. The successful competitor is to paint the portrait in any position and of any size the committee may require. We notice that several talented artists of our state are competing for the honor. Some in view of the fact that so few avenues of obtaining a livelihood are open to the women of this state, and being equal we ask that Georgia do not forget her daughters.

GARFIELD, Iowa.—Dr. A. T. Henak says: "Once using Brown's Iron Bitters proves its superiority over all other tonic preparations."

Carpenters who refashion old dry goods boxes should be called "circumstances," because they alter cases.

Mr. John H. Patterson, of Evansville, Ind., says: "SABINA NAYLOR cured my wife of female weakness." Your druggists keep it.

Over 18,000 head of buffalo have been killed east of the Yellowstone river, in Montana territory, this season.

Premature Loss of the Hair. May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

Of the four elders in the Reformed church of Franklin park, N. J., three have died within a fortnight.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe contains cures stricture in a few days, and cures all urinary complaints. S. C. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Mr. James Moore, of Moore county, N. C., has a violin which inscriptions upon it show was made in 1642.

The Beautiful Green Melon. A beautiful thing it was, and right green was young Mr. Green who went down to the cellar about midnight and ate nearly half of it. The next day young Mr. Green said he did not want any breakfast, and he thought he had not seen that watermelon. By the prompt administration of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER young Mr. Green's internal economy was reduced to a state of peace and comfort.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate. For Nervousness, Indigestion, &c. Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

A tin cup owned by William Edwards, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was brought to Kentucky from Virginia in 1777.

"Rough on Bats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, kunks, chipmunks, gophers, &c. 15c. Druggists.

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Ten drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all summer diseases. TRY IT and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned Angostura, manufactured by J. J. SIEBERT & SONS.

HEADQUARTERS.

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THE FIRST GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN'S COMMAND will be held in Lexington, Ky., July 21st, 22nd and 23rd, instant. All comrades of whatever regiment, who faithfully served under General Morgan at any time during the war, are earnestly requested to attend.

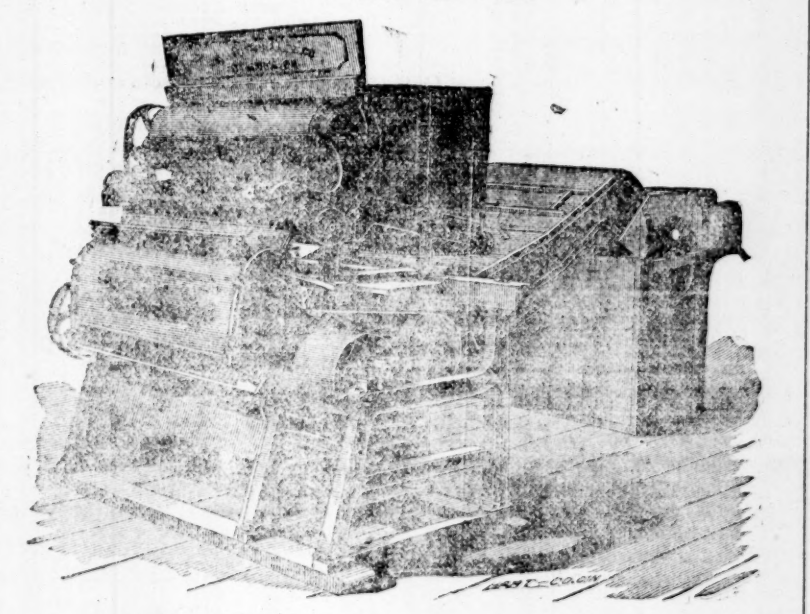
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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the **BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.**
Guaranteed to cure *Dyspepsia*.
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A combination of Potassium of Iron, Purified Iron, and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Weak Powers, it is indispensable.
REV. A. HOBBS writes: "I have been greatly benefited by the use of D. HARTMAN'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It has restored my vitality, and I am now able to perform my duties as a Minister and Public Speaker with ease and energy. I recommend it as a reliable remedy for all cases of debility and weakness."—*Rev. J. L. TOWNER, Instructor Ill., says: "I consider it the most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."*
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COTTON GINS, FEEDERS, CONDENSERS,
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Hey Fever, Asthma and Catarrh: BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 24, 1881. "I believe it will be sure in ninety cases in a hundred."
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DR. W. M. TOWNSEND, Froburg, Md. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by WALKER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., and by the true trade generally.

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SUBURBAN AND FARMING PROPERTY bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

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J. McCoy, Administrator.

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THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK. The most nourishing diet for infants and nursing mothers. Commended by all physicians. Sold by all druggists. Keeps in all climates. 75c. Send for the pamphlet. T. METCALF & Co., 41 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 20, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, fair weather, stationary or rising temperature, lower barometer, winds mostly northeast.

The Gate City Guards are having some lively experiences on the coast. A party was captured during a squall and stood in uncertainty for four hours before they were rescued. Their friends at home will be glad to learn that nothing serious came of the accident.

The Polk trial which is now proceeding in Nashville, is becoming one of general interest. The recent stealing of the bank ledger from the capital, its mysterious return, and the confession of the thief implicating the ex-treasurer, all go to show that the weakest of the Polks has some bad traits in his make-up.

The strike so long expected is at last upon the country. In Baltimore it was noticeable that the members of the exchange sympathized with the strikers. The men express confidence in their ability to win. Mean time, the business of the country will suffer unless some adjustment is speedily reached.

The tournament of the Governor's Horse Guard yesterday although the company's first public appearance in a contest with the heads and rings, was a most gratifying success. Captain Milledge and the gentlemen who have so ably seconded him deserve great praise for what they have done. The Guard is destined to bring many honors home to the Gate city.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the commencement exercises of the State university just finished was the appearance of the senior class in suits made of southern jeans. They presented a very neat and tasty appearance and were admired by all who saw them. This action of the class is a praiseworthy one, and we are glad to see that so large a number of our boys are not only willing to throw aside a false and flimsy pride which, to say the least of it, has done our people no good, but set the example themselves by presenting themselves to an audience composed of Georgia's most distinguished personages, and mingling with her most beautiful belles and handsome beaux in suits made of jeans. The class as a whole is one of the best which has left the university for a long time, and will undoubtedly make its mark in the battle of life. We bid them God speed and wish the "jeans class of '83," a long and prosperous career.

REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION.

As a matter of course, the leading republican papers—with the notable exception of the New York Tribune, which has thus far had nothing to say—were engaged in bitterly denouncing the charges contained in the Dorsey budget recently printed in the New York Sun. The funny man of the New York Times, who (quarrelously) seizes the helm when a serious subject is up for discussion, jumps upon Dorsey, the great leader of his party, and rends him into fragments. According to this funny man, Dorsey is a wretch, a thief, a rascal, a scoundrel and everything else that is known to be typically and genuinely republican. The general public is inclined to agree to this estimate of a great republican leader, principally because it is descriptive of all great republican leaders of the present day; but when the funny man of the Times declares that Dorsey was under the ban of suspicion during the last campaign, and that he was watched by the republicans from the beginning to the end, the statement is sufficient to show that funny men should never be allowed to deal with serious matters. There is no school boy who reads the newspapers in 1880 but knows that Dorsey was the recognized republican boss and leader. His comings and goings were chronicled as eagerly as those of the presidential candidate, and it was perfectly plain to the whole country that the responsibility of success or failure rested on Dorsey's shoulders. He bribed, he intrigued, he lied, he bullied, and the republican organs indorsed his bribery, his intrigues, and his bullying, and when the campaign was over leading republicans united in tendering Dorsey a complimentary banquet, and that banquet, the vice president of the United States, now the president, not only testified to his knowledge of the corruptions which Dorsey has confessed, but indorsed his leadership, and acknowledged the nature of his services. When the Times, therefore, allows its funny man to solemnly declare that Stephen W. Dorsey was under the suspicion of republicans during the last campaign it lays itself open to the charge of sacrificing American honor to what it supposes to be the interests of the republican party. It should be said, in defense of the editor of the Times, that he is perfectly well aware of the truth of Dorsey's charges.

The Philadelphia Press, printed in the state occupied by the gifted Wharton Barker, contents itself with a nervous denial of the state statements made by Dorsey; but its editor is republican enough to know that they are every one true. This, however, is the only line of defense, and it will be pursued by all the organs. "If they have the documents, why not produce them?" This is the defense, and it will continue to be such until the country wakes up some fine morning and finds the documents spread out on the first page of the Sun. Then there will be running to and fro and skurrying hither and thither, and the whole business will be condoned or approved just as the credit mobiler bribery exposure has been. Here is the great state of Massachusetts asking congress to give a good name to a self-confessed briber, and there is no telling

what other demand may be made upon the people in the name and behalf of corrupt republicanism.

Fortunately, there is a convenient test of the general credibility of Dorsey's confession. For months and months past, a respectable republican newspaper, the organ of the administration, has charged that a corrupt bargain was entered into between Garfield and Jay Gould, whereby the former in consideration of a contribution of \$100,000 by the latter to the republican campaign fund, was to appoint Stanley Matthews to the supreme bench. In the same connection, it has been persistently charged that a distinguished republican editor had acted as go-between. Dorsey repeats the charge of the sale of a seat on the supreme bench. If this charge is not true, it would be an easy matter for either Mr. Gould or the editor of the New York Tribune to deny it, but neither has denied it, and neither will deny it, for the proof, according to Dorsey, exists in documentary form.

The system of commissions has its origin in the necessities of the people. It is one of the results of modern progress. Under a strict commission, the managers of the Atlanta fair, the first time in the history of the city, are receiving proper attention. The so-called efforts of the city council to give us permanent, or even decent, street improvements have always been miserable failures. It is time that the interests of the public in the matter of streets should be looked after instead of the interests of city councils.

The Cincinnati Commercial talks of the people not forgiving the authorities. This is queer talk. In Atlanta we are trying to get the city council to forgive the people for daring to oppose the wishes of that august body in the matter of a street commission.

We judge from recent publications in Pennsylvania that Mr. Wharton Barker had his grip on the presidency in 1880, but was finally prevailed upon by his patriotic emotions to turn it over to Mr. Garfield. This was what we call doing the handsome.

WHARTON BARKER, the inventor of the double-backed-scheme Pennsylvania scheme for robbing the tax-payers, is about to announce himself as the savior of the republican party in 1880. Mr. Barker's gall protrudes like a porcupine.

The spectacle of Editor Smith and the gifted Wharton Barker endeavoring to carry the whole country in a protected Pennsylvania wheelerbar ought to have the advantages of a red curtain and stage machinery.

We feel it our duty to warn Private Dabell that Colonel Wharton Barker is about to walk off with the belt. Doesn't the Private propose to scuffle for the insignia he has worn long and worthily?

The Lord only knows how long it will be before city councils and other interested persons will want the people abolished. They will not succeed this season.

We observe in the newspapers frequent allusions to Lady Brassey. This name sounds like it had come fresh and hot out of New York society.

OLD MAN HANNAH, HAMMILL admits that Daniel Webster was able. We are glad to hear this. Mr. Hammill will thus have a peer in history.

ALTHOUGH the state of Georgia is a howling wilderness of truck failures, our subscription rates remain the same.—The Great Disgruntled.

DEACON RICHARD SMITH continues to look after the interests of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Comptroller may therefore rest contented.

JUDGE THURMAN's republican son is said to be somewhat crippled under the heat. It is frequently the case with the sons of great men.

We regret to hear of the death of Little Billy Chandler's mother. Little Billy, like an autumn carnation, still lives and sticks out.

THERE is no reason why Colonel Susan B. Anthony should despair. A snake in New York 150 years old has recently laid ninety three eggs.

It is suggested that Jongo Thompson be made a citizen of the state of Iowa in order that Frank Hart may have a running mate.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS voted "no fence" the other day.

EX-GOVERNOR HOYT, of Pennsylvania, will soon cast his ballots for democratic candidates.

AS Iowa convention has balloted 918 times for a state senator, and still has not found him.

ONE of the democratic-greenback congressmen-elect from Iowa is known as "Calamity" Weller.

"STEVE, old boy, don't worry; go back to your ranch," said Garfield, putting his arm around Dorsey, as the latter bowed to the crowd and disappeared from New Mexico in alarm at the star route prosecutions. That sounds a good deal like Garfield.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, first comptroller of the treasury, who gets \$5,000 a year, countersigns all warrants drawn on the treasury or directing the payment of public moneys. He can legally reverse the decision of any member of the cabinet or of the president himself.

STATE TREASURER BURKE, of Louisiana, told a Chicago Tribune reporter that there is a very friendly feeling toward Mr. Tilden in that state and that the hostility existing against him throughout the south just prior to the convention of 1880, has disappeared. He says Mr. Randall is sure of one and probably two votes for speaker in the Louisiana delegation.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: In the north the democratic party is the advocate of free rum and its alliance with the liquor interest is undisputed. But in the south the same party favors prohibition. Georgia is as strong a democratic state as there is in the union. And yet forty-eight out of the fifty two counties in the state have been carried by the south just prior to the convention of 1880, and strong sentiment in favor of restricting the sale of intoxicants and it stands out in striking contrast to the cowardly and unprincipled conduct of the democrats. The latter appears to be eager to copy all the worst features of the southern demagogue but none of its merits.

ANDREW JOHNSON could swear and did swear roundly and fluently. So did Mr. Stanton and Mr. Seward. So, also, Mr. Fessenden. Henry Wilson, when his feelings were wrought up, as they were when Calfax was nominated for vice president at Chicago, would swear a little oath as he went home to Ireland, and a sincere love for his country didn't prevent him from doing so. General Garfield has been known to utter a profane word. Oliver P. Morton was determined in his profanity at the time. Mr. Hayes swore only in his mind, and then only in the absence of his wife. General Arthur is too much of a gentleman to swear.—Congressional Record.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and wife are at Atlantic City.

MR. WHEELER, the ex-vice-president, has recovered from his recent severe illness.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, appointed his son to the West Point military academy.

"TOM THUM" weighed nine pounds at his birth, and his sister, who weighed nine and a half pounds, grew to weigh more than two hundred.

BARNES BARBOCK, a farmer of New Berlin, Wisconsin, married a sixteen-year-old girl against the wishes of her parents, who locked her up when she came home. Barbock had the old folks arrested and imprisoned his bride.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie is described by a writer who has lately seen her, as "a rather stately woman, in deep black, not a bit of color anywhere, about her eyes the twinkling ripples that the tears make, around her mouth the deep drawn lines of sorrow, a sallow face, hair with gray in it."

THERE is joy in Laramie, and gladness in the sanctum of the boomtown, over the return of "Bill" Nye. He was welcomed there last Tuesday morning, having been absent from his office since November 27 last. He still looks pale and thin from the effects of his illness, but feels well enough to leave the city on once more.

MR. JAMES V. BLACKWELL, of Holly Grove, Ala., has asked permission to exhibit his little girl, aged 3½ years, at the Kentucky state fair in Louisville. He says she "has three separate and distinct tongues. The two smaller ones are beneath the main tongue, and are attached to the other one near the throat. They are invisible except when she becomes willing to show them."

CAPTAIN WEBB's proposition to undertake the shooting of Niagara Falls, on a wager of \$10,000, calls to mind an incident of the reign of Cesar Nicholas, the czar of Russia, in the spring of 1880. On one of his windy one day, that monarch saw a large and interested crowd on the bank of the Neva. He sent an officer to find out the cause, and learned that a man had bet five rubles—about 137½ cents—that he could run across the river on the ice, which was then in that treacherous, half-frozen condition, and he is now fifty-three years old.

THE man performed the perilous feat, received his five rubles, and then Nicholas had him arrested and flogged with a hundred lashes for such a deed. A man who will risk his life for such a sum is capable of committing any act of baseness for a similar consideration.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

MARIOS, Miss., will soon have a street railway.

JONES & Co., have on their ranch in Texas 7,000 hogs.

The syrup industry is growing in Louisiana.

Silk culture proves quite successful in Mississippi.

PRINCETON, Ky., will send an 800 pound pig to the exposition.

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, is to have a \$50,000 female college.

MEMPHIS was never so populous in July as in this year.

A \$300,000 bill belonging to A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky., died last week.

MRS. MILLER, of Vicksburg, Miss., has invented a cotton picker, a sort of a three tiered forges.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received to put up a first class cotton and woolen factory in Meridian, Miss.

The hickory forests of southwestern Kentucky are being saved in spades and shipped to Fort Wayne, Ind.

TEXAS contains 1,005,800 horses, 265,329 mules, 4,715,968 oxen, 681,500 cows, 5,615,440 sheep and 2,066,670 dogs.

FARMERS in Bradley county, Arkansas, are of the opinion that the corn and cotton crops will be the largest in fifteen years.

A TOBACCO county, Ky., man has a beard that is twenty-seven and a half inches in length, and is increasing in length several inches every year.

COLONEL KING has sold his ranch and cattle near Austin, Texas, for \$400,000 to an English syndicate. This is said to be the largest ranch in the world.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand dollars worth of new buildings have been put up in Charlotte, N. C., during the past six months, and others are in course of erection.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE GIANTS.

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

The only Pease came to a place where four road met. He slumped his chest with his stem and looked to the east and to the south.

"Bismillah!" he cried, "I am the boss and I drive the ambulance."

The little Green Apple came down the long road from the west and heard him. He bowed to the north and he bowed to the west.

"I travel with my own private corner," he shouted, "and I travel with my own private corner."

"By the camel of Mahomet," said the Early Pease, "I am the friend of the sexton, and I can knock you out in four rounds, Marquis of Tewksbury rules."

"Come to the wake," shrieked the little Green Apple, "and you may call me the harmless pavement of the sidewalks if I can't double up the man who wanted you."

Then they looked down the four long roads and waited for some one to practice on. From the east came a fair young girl from Vassar college, and up from the west came a gray-haired African.

"I am the friend of the sexton," said the Early Pease, "I am the friend of the sexton, and I can knock you out in four rounds, Marquis of Tewksbury rules."

THE GATE CITY SQUALL.

The Capturing of Jackson's Guard, Morehead City—Described by Lieutenant Selpe.

Special to The Constitution.

North Carolina, July 12.—Two boats started out from Cape Lookout, an eighteen mile sail, one in charge of Captain Jackson and the other in charge of Sergeant Fleming. The first boat went out of the sound by the bar route, the other out across the shoal, and stood in under the edge of the shoal route. The boats were thus separated.

THE SQUALL SEEN.

The bar had been seen when a severe squall was seen in the sound. Captain Jackson's boat, maneuvered by Captain Ben Pickett, put out to sea to avoid the storm. They were driven many miles, and did not reach the cape until one o'clock p.m. The second boat saw the squall at the same time.

STUCK IN THE CENTER.

Instead of following the first, or turning back, stood into the storm, and the boat for the day, gale and went over. The men behaved with perfect coolness, assisting each other to the top of the boat, where they remained some four hours until picked up. The second boat put into shore to reach the fishing grounds first, and were hauling any quantity of fish when the squall came.

THE FATHER AND THE SON.

From the Augusta News.

Mr. Paul H. Hayne, our distinguished southern laureate, and his gifted son, Mr. Wm. H. Hayne, who inherits the poetical genius and taste of his father, paid the Evening News the compliment of a visit this morning.

THEY are ever welcome, and we received them with the warmest of hearts. The breeze and bowers of Cape Hill are, however, far preferable to the torrid temptations of the city, and we cannot blame any one for seeking shade and shelter from August's summer sun. Mr. Hayne would easily be recognized by anyone who has seen him in the prime of his life, and his favorite book of poems, notwithstanding the fact that the engraving was made when he was a young man, and he is now fifty-three years old.

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THE TOURNAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD OUT FOR EXERCISE.

A Day of Royal Fun on the Boulevard—The Crowds Went Out to see the Sublime Soldiers Make War on the Heads and Rings—A Winning of the Prize—The Map.

The rarest day's sport that Atlanta has known in many a day was the tournament of the Governor's Horse Guard, which came off on the Boulevard yesterday. The crowd that went out, the excellence of the sport and the enthusiasm of the spectators must have been a source of great gratification to Captain Milledge and the various members of the company, who have worked so zealously to make the cavalry company a success. Before four o'clock people began to assemble at the tournament ground and from that hour until long after the sport had begun, there was a constant stream of carriages going in the direction of the spot. The Guard formed at the city hall and proceeded to the ground as per programme, arriving there a short time before five. By that hour the whole hill was covered with eager spectators waiting for the fun to begin.

It is estimated that there were fully thirty-five hundred or four thousand people on the grounds, and there were by actual count over three hundred and fifty carriages and other vehicles. Every class of society was out to see the sport, which was of a novel character to the greater portion of the crowd. It is true, however, that the largest part of the spectators were of the best people of the city, a very large number of ladies being out to see the sport.

The heads and rings were placed at the level of the Boulevard, a short distance below the handsome residence of Captain E. F. May, and the spectators lined the street for several hundred feet on each side, the corps formed at the lower end of the track and preparation was made for the first tilt. The following troops were entered: Lieut. Selpe, Messrs. E. L. Voorhis, Malcolm Johnson, A. Youngman, H. Arnold, Charles Warren, J. C. Freeman, J. G. Whitlock, R. C. Divine, J. T. Deller, George T. Payne, A. L. Jones, H. P. Blount, J. D. Meador, H. C. Gentry, J. P. Traylor, and J. C. Freeman, Jr.

The judges were stationed at the different heads and rings, and everything was ready for the first tilt. The name of the first tilt was called and the first tilt was made. The first tilt was made in the sunlight as he whacked away at the heads and stabled at the rings. A shout of enthusiasm and applause went up as he made his score. Another trooper was called.

Through the list until the seventeen tilts were made, and the heads and rings were struck. The corps were then taken to the lower end of the track and the second tilt was made. The second tilt was made in the sunlight as he whacked away at the heads and stabled at the rings. A shout of enthusiasm and applause went up as he made his score. Another trooper was called.

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THE FINEST DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, FLY FA FRUIT JARS, EVAPORATORS.

Cheapest ever offered in the State. Beautiful new style Decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc. Housekeepers, look at our goods before you buy. It will save you money.

McBRIDE & CO.

London Smoked EYE PROTECTORS.



I have just received a large stock of fine Smoked Eye Protectors, the finest ever imported. Also, a large stock of fine Gold and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses in fine double convex, blue and white lenses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKETT,
No. 5 Whitehall Street.

FIVE MILLIONS OF BRICK

Now in stock and for sale cheap.

B. G. LOCKETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in the

"CELEBRATED CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK."

We are prepared to supply any demand, and will fill all orders promptly. We also manufacture the best and cheapest

OIL PRESSED AND FANCY BRICK

In the south. Builders and contractors will save money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 32 Broad Street, upstairs, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Middleling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7/16; New York at 10; in Atlanta at 9 1/2.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIXTH CORNER U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, JULY 19, 10:31 P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.12	76	N. E.	Fresh	0.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.14	78	S. E.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.05	82	S. W.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.08	81	N. E.	Fresh	0.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.06	79	N. E.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.02	82	S. W.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.06	79	N. E.	Light	0.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	83	S. W.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.02	82	S. W.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Palm Beach	30.01	82	S. E.	Light	0.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.11	82	S. E.	Light	0.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

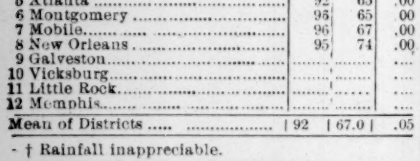
Time of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a. m.	30.18	68.56	N.	Gent.	0.00	Clear.
10:31 a. m.	30.17	82.54	N.	Gent.	0.00	Clear.
2:31 p. m.	30.08	85.51	N. W.	Gent.	0.00	Clear.
6:31 p. m.	30.07	85.49	N.	Gent.	0.00	Clear.
10:31 p. m.	30.12	76.51	N. E.	Fresh	0.00	Clear.
Mean daily bar.	30.13	Maximum therm.	89.5			
" " " "	" "	Minimum " "	66.0			
" " " "	49.2	Total rainfall.	0.00			

Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max.	Min.	Rain.	Wind.	Temp.	Bar.
Atlanta	89	69	0.00	N.	76	30.12
Spaldingburg	91	69	0.00	N.	78	30.14
Toccoa	97	58	0.00	N.	78	30.05
Gainesville	91	68	0.00	N.	78	30.08
Dallas	91	82	0.00	N.	78	30.06
Calhoun	90	61	0.00	N.	78	30.02
Cartersville	92	59	0.00	N.	78	30.06
West Point	94	68	0.00	N.	78	30.03
Newnan	93	65	0.00	N.	78	30.02
Griffin	92	67	0.00	N.	78	30.11

DISTRICTS.	Average.
1 Wilmington.	90
2 Charleston.	95
3 Savannah.	96
4 Augusta.	92
5 Atlanta.	95
6 Montgomery.	98
7 Mobile.	96
8 New Orleans.	95
9 Galveston.	95
10 Vicksburg.	95
11 Little Rock.	95
12 Memphis.	95
Mean of Districts.	92

† Rainfall inappreciable.



J. P. STEVEDS

WATCH CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE WATCHES.

FACTORY,

34 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

THE FRONT OF MY STORE WILL BE TORN DOWN JULY 24, BUT YOU WILL STILL FIND THE INSIDE SELLING CLOTHING —AND— FURNISHING GOODS

Cheaper than any house in town.

Summer Suits at New York Cost for Cash

A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

PERSONAL.

Misses Bessie and Lamar Rutherford and Miss

Sallie Johnson, three very popular young ladies

are at Mrs. Wellborn HUI's, Ivy street.

Mrs. Senator J. E. Carter, from Lumpkin county,

reached the city last night. She will be the guest

of Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, on Whitehall street, at

corner of Peters street, until next week, when she,

accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, will leave

for Saratoga and other eastern watering places.

NEW FANS, NEW BELTS, NEW WHITE GOODS, BEAUTIFUL LACES, ELEGANT HOISERY, NEW RIBBONS, JUST RECEIVED. TO BE CLOSED OUT AT A SACRIFICE. BLACK SILKS, BLACK SATIN SURAH, COLORED DRESS GOODS, FINE EMBROIDERIES, LARGE LOT HOISERY AND PARASOLS. ALSO BODY BRUSSEL CARPETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IN GRAY AND CHAP CARPETS AND CHINA MATTINGS.

We mean to close out the above goods, and will offer honest bona fide bargains. Please call.

CHAMBERLIN. BOYNTON & CO.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED ABOUT

ONE DOZEN NEW ARTISTS'

PROOF STEEL ENGRAVINGS,

AND ABOUT A DOZEN AND HALF

NEW ETCHINGS,

Which I will be glad to have the public call and

see. Very respectfully,

DANIEL C. PITCHFORD,

Successor to

LOVEJOY & PITCHFORD, 28 Whitehall

Street.

1849 ESTABLISHED 1849

LYNCH & LESTER

SUCCESSORS TO

LYNCH & THORNTON

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments.

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low,

thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet.

Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired.

Call and get the best instruments for the least

money. Fully warranted. Catalogues and further

information cheerfully given by mail. Address:

F. L. FREYER,

27 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

—58TH—

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING

COMMONWEALTH

DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the city of Louisville, on

Tuesday, July 31st, 1883.

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month

(Sundays excepted.) Repeated adjudication by Federal

and State Courts have placed this Company beyond

the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs

the sole honor of having inaugurated the

only plan by which their drawings are proven honest

and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large

capital and reserve fund. Read carefully the list

of prizes for the

JULY DRAWING.

1 Prize, \$30,000

1 Prize, \$10,000

1 Prize, \$5,000

10 Prizes, \$1,000 each

20 Prizes, \$500 each

10 Prizes, \$300 each

10 Prizes, \$200 each

10 Prizes, \$100 each

100 Prizes, \$50 each

200 Prizes, \$20 each

1,000 Prizes, \$10 each

1,000 Prizes, \$5 each

1,000 Prizes, \$2 each

1,000 Prizes, \$1 each

1,000 Prizes, 50¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 25¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 10¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 5¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 2¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 1¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 50¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 25¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 10¢ each

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1,000 Prizes, 2¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 1¢ each

HIRSCH BROS GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

It is our custom every season to clear our counters, and to do this successfully we reduce the

prices on our goods.

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS.

STYLISH BUSINESS SUITS.

AND LIGHT SUMMER WEAR

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We prefer giving the generous public the benefit of a reduction in prices now rather than carry the

goods over to next season.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Interesting to Dealers in

WALL PAPER.

JOB LOTS

PAPER HANGINGS

FROM JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 15TH.

LEWIS VOIGHT & SON,

Store: 203 and 205 Central Ave. Warehouse: 238 and 240 W. 7th St.

CINCINNATI, O.

SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

July 7-14-1883

Light Summer Clothing in great variety and at very low figures. Also, a No. 1 line fine Dress Suits.

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS,

38 Whitehall Street

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month

(Sundays excepted.) Repeated adjudication by Federal

and State Courts have placed this Company beyond

the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs

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1,000 Prizes, 10¢ each

1,000 Prizes, 5¢ each